

# Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. WELCH, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862.

## Proclamation Against Freebooters.

We give below a highly important Proclamation from Governor JOHNSON. In our judgment it meets the case exactly. It is a well-timed and well-aimed blow, and will place a wholesome restraint on those freebooters and marauders who are now carrying on the chief work of the rebellion.

## PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Nashville, Tenn., May 9, 1862.  
WHEREAS, Certain persons, unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have handed themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating and plundering Union citizens wherever found; Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require; And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned under heavy penalties from entertaining, receiving or encouraging such persons so banded together or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EDWARD H. EARN, Secretary of State.

## COTTON.

Upon enquiry we have ascertained that down to the 1st of this month permits were granted for the shipment from Nashville, of 2,918 bales of cotton. The requirement of permits for the shipment of goods from this to the loyal States having been abrogated, it is not easy to ascertain the precise number of bales of cotton that have been shipped since the 30th ult. Upon enquiry we have ascertained that since that date there have been shipped 634 bales. To this amount may be added from 50 to 100 bales shipped by outsiders, who are unknown to us. The whole amount shipped since the 11th of March, when trade was opened, may be set down as not less, and probably something over, 3,600 bales. The price it now commands readily is 20 cents in gold or U. S. Treasury notes—at times lots are sold at 21 cents, and at others at 19 cents. The entire amount which it may be expected will be shipped from this place during the season is estimated at about 18,000 bales. From two to three thousand bales have been burnt by the Confederate troops—chiefly in Giles county. The cotton already sold at this point has brought into the country \$360,000. of good currency, either in specie or U. S. Treasury notes. If no obstacle shall be placed in the way of trade by the further operations of rebel marauding parties composed of worthless and irresponsible vagabonds, the cotton already shipped and to be shipped at this point will bring \$1,800,000. That burned by the rebels is estimated at 800,000, the average value of the bales being \$100 each. Would it not be well for our State Authorities to affix a penalty of pecuniary severity to the crime of destroying cotton, tobacco and other staples in our State at present? The rebels are doing all they can to ruin the planters and render their condition desperate, and it seems to us that they should be visited with a punishment as heavy as their guilt is atrocious.

Col. Wellford.

We are glad to state that this gallant officer who was wounded at Lebanon, is doing well and is in a fair way of recovery. The service has no more gallant officer. He is one of Kentucky's and the Union's glories.

## TO THE YOUNG MEN OF NASHVILLE.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

So spoke the great poet, who wrote for all time. Let the young men of this city who are just entering upon the great voyage of life ponder deeply on these words of the dramatic philosopher. There is now a tide in Tennessee sweeping grandly on, and its resistless flood is swelling far and wide, increased by numberless accessions from every valley and mountain in the Commonwealth. It is the tide of awakened democracy, rising in all the power and sublimity of the ocean in a storm, to sweep down the puny dams erected by a corrupt aristocracy to check its current. As it moves along every billow shouts victory! victory!! in voices numberless as the clamors of the sea. The people are aroused to a sense of common danger, and they pour forth to save the institutions of their country. Twenty-five millions of intelligent freemen have sworn that the "Federal Union must be preserved." And they are the wisest, the strongest, the richest, the most fiery, and resolute people of the globe. To think of resisting such a popular movement is an idle dream as foolish as it is wicked. It is foolish because it has not the shadow of a hope for success, and it is wicked, because when a nation rises to save its life, its constitution and its laws, then indeed "the voice of the people is the voice of God," and it is blasphemy to gainsay its sublime and holy utterances. Young men of Nashville! the grand crisis of your lives has come. That—

"Tide in the affairs of men,  
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

and neglected leaves your bark stranded in shallows and miseries, is at your feet. What will you do? How do you mean to act? Will you prove yourselves heroic spirits equal to the grandest conflict of all time, or poor, effeminate, listless, irresolute triflers, halting and lingering in doubt—poor creatures of prejudice and fear—until the tide has left your vessels stranded forever? Take your choice now and forever. On the side of the Rebellion you have defeat, penury, distress and eternal infamy; on the side of the Union you have victory, prosperity, private happiness and public honor. It is the choice between nationality and anarchy, honor and shame, strength and imbecility, progress and decay, happiness and misery, Heaven and Hell. Will you follow Washington, Webster, Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson and Clay, in the proud old flag-ship of the Union, or Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Beauregard, and Isham G. Harris, in the ill-omened and piratical vessel of treason.

—That path leads back,  
Half the distance and equal with success.

Will you choose to be a citizen of a Union whose astonishing growth, enterprise and power have filled the world with admiration, or will you ally yourselves with a little clique of baffled office-hunters, who are seeking to place the Southern States under a French or English protectorate, for the purpose of converting them into cotton patches for European manufacturers? Many of you are fresh from your classical and historical studies. Remember how brightly all history glows with the names of those patriots who gave up their lives to preserve the integrity of their respective nations. Remember how unity gave strength to the nations of antiquity, and made them illustrious, and how disunion brought into their borders anarchy and every form of woe. Remember the names of those ancient traitors who plotted the ruin of their country, and reflect that as thousands of years have not effaced the memory of their treason; so coming ages will only deepen the hue of shame that hangs like a cloud of Hell over their dishonored names.

Many of you have travelled in distant lands; and when sailing on the bosom of the Mediterranean or the Adriatic, what ensign did you hail as the symbol of strength and glory? Was it the flag of Tennessee, or the flag of the Stars and Stripes? Did you boast of being Tennesseans or Americans on the streets of Paris, London, and Venice? When you met an American citizen in stranger crowds, did you stop to ask if he was a Kentuckian, or a Pennsylvanian, or a Tennessean; or was it enough for you to know that he was a citizen of that grand Republic whose boundaries are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans? If wronged or insulted, on whom did you call for redress—on the authorities of Tennessee or of the United States? Would not your cheeks have burned with patriotic anger had you seen some intimation of European aristocracy pointing the finger of scorn at American democracy, and heard him triumph at the prospect of its disruption and downfall? Have you patriotism? Have you self-respect? Have you pride? Have you honorable ambition? All these appeal to you to rush forward to defend the life of the Union. He who is held back by the influence of father, mother, sister, brother, wife or lover, from doing his duty as a patriot, is an imbecile unworthy of the name of man. The golden hour is at hand. The master spirits of Tennessee call you to the rescue of the Union. Andrew Johnson, CAMPBELL, PRYTON, STOKES, and other gallant seamen who have long manned the Ship of State, shout from the mast-head to launch your vessels upon the tide which even now trembles on the verge of its departure. The bell strikes!—the signal gun is fired! Young men of Nashville, hasten to the Ship of the Union!

## Foreigners in the Rebel Army.

There is no doubt that there are thousands of foreigners, especially Irish and Germans, in the rebel army. In General Buckner's forces which passed through Southern Kentucky, we saw ourselves, in the Mississippi regiments large numbers of unmilitarized foreigners who had been forced into the rebel ranks from steamboats, levees and railroads. From the Mobile News, of March 31st, we learn that no less than 12,000 foreign soldiers were in the rebel ranks in New Orleans. It classifies them as follows: First Brigade, 3,000 men, of whom 2,000 are Creoles and 1,000 Frenchmen, Spanish, Italians, Germans, etc. Second (European) Brigade, 4,500, of whom 2,500 are French, 800 Spaniards, 500 Italians, 400 Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians, and 500 Swiss, Belgians, English, Slavonians, &c. Third (French) Brigade, 4,500 men, all unmilitarized Frenchmen.

Here we have a small army of men who had to enter the rebel army, or be shot down like brutes. The Philadelphia Press furnishes additional testimony in regard to the rebel army at Yorktown. It says: "Several deserters from the rebels, who have lately entered our lines at Yorktown, report the Irishmen in the enemy's ranks as being regarded as unreliable, and as showing but little disposition to fight. The Irishmen in their ranks, and some entire Irish regiments, have broken out in revolt and refuse to fight against troops bearing the green Irish banner. One of the deserters says they caught a glimpse of the flag of our Irish Brigade, and since that time have expressed a determination never to fire a shot where that banner can be seen."

The Louisville Journal states in this connection, as an interesting and very significant fact that on Thursday last four hundred Germans, from one of Beauregard's Louisiana regiments, who had been sent out of the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body and gave themselves up as deserters from the enemy. In this conflict the great German heart everywhere, North and South, is right. In the North it is as patriotic as the heart of the native population, and in the South it is incomparably more so. These four hundred Germans had a right to desert, and it was their duty. They owed allegiance to the United States, and they were bound to perform its high and solemn obligations. They never took voluntary service in the rebel army, but were forced into it by a wicked and oppressive military tyranny, and now it is their privilege to bear arms against that tyranny, and aid in its everlasting overthrow.

In Nashville hundreds of loyal Irishmen were lulled and coerced into the rebel service, who would have hailed with rapture an opportunity of fighting under the National flag of their adopted country. What a burning reproach is it to native born Americans who have rebelled against their own country, that foreign born citizens should be more faithful to her flag than themselves.

The rebels hung a loyal man in Richmond the other day on suspicion of his being a spy. The United States government last winter arrested one Smithson, a Washington City banker, on the most indubitable evidence that he was a Confederate spy and communicated treasonable matter daily to Jeff. Davis. Smithson was consigned to Fort Lafayette, but since the rebel government has set the example of hanging such offenders, Mr. Smithson's friends in the South will not be surprised, perhaps, to learn that he is made to suffer the same doom. The subject has recently received the attention of our government, but its decision is not announced.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the State of Tennessee, who are in favor of the restoration of the former relations of this State to the Federal Union, to be present at a public meeting to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 12th day of May, 1862:

Wm B Campbell, Wil-J W Delbear, son county, J H Davis, son county, G A J Mayfield, Andrew Johnson, Wm T Berry, Belle Payton, Sam W A McClelland, son county, John Wilson, Jordan Stokes, Wil-J W Delbear, son county, E H McEwen, Sr, Russell Houston, Joseph A Barr, Allen A Hall, B D Conley, Wm B Stokes, De James R Hood, Ham- lton, son county, R M Edwards, Brad- ford county, J G Brown, Bradley, son county, S Beard, L Tihman, Bedford, Wm Hunt, J C Martin, M M Brien, Thos Holland, A V S Lindsay, R T Cannon, John Hugh Smith, T B Cannon, Wm Shiao, Wm Little, James Davis, J H Steele, E E Glascock, J Flowers, S T Mokey, Wilson, A B Shackland, J G Fraker, W T Wilcox, Wm Roberts, Wm S Cheatham, John York, William P Jones, Burriel Bender, Wm Spence, Rother- ford, J T Baber, Joseph J Robb, P W Maxey, John Lelyett, Thos Johnson, Jas R Breat, C A Fuller, Wm Lelyett, E H Lowen, M J Livingston, Shil- E P Cone, by county, John M Seabury, H H Harrison, T J Seabury, K J Morris, T J Yarbrough, Jas Ellis, Edward H East, M H Bazzell, James Trimble, E N Bazzell, L T Chan, M M Monahan, Ben S Waller, Sr, M G L Claiborne, F Ottewill, H G Soovel, A C Polkender, Alton McDaniell, W C Francis, Thos Erhart, J H Thomas, John Baugh, R H Halley, G W Sweeney, W H Halley, Andrew Anderson, J G Fisher, J B Roman, A J Cole, J H Frith, J W Blair, Rufus Henry, W R Lucas, H C Jackson, B Embury, Wm Lyon, H A Cooper, W B Vance, Louis J Marshall, Jas Johnson, John H Hagland, F W Miller, Wm Jarvis, Wm Driver, C D Eason, John H Atkinson, Capt R Weitmaier, H L Norvelt, John Ralme, Ira Pouch, A M Perine, T J Lewis, Wm Stewart, R D Kinkaid, John Anderson, E A James, Race W Porter, L B Huff, J W Nicholls, Albert Anderson, J S Nicholls, W H Wilkins, R Mc P Smith, Wm Donelson, E Trewitt, D D Dickey, Jobb Q Dodd, Samuel Mangrove, Spencer Chandler, B E Haskley, James A Steele, D R Davis, A C Tucker, G T Oak, T G Moore, Peter Harris, Nashville, May 2d, 1862.

## Rebel Barbarity in New Orleans.

The boast of the Southern rebels that they were the "high-bred chivalry," the "refined and elite First Families," has died into a faint whisper, and will soon sink into silence. Every day develops instances of brutality and cowardly ferocity among the Confederates that rival the most savage deeds of the American aborigines. A most remarkable instance was furnished at the recent surrender of New Orleans. Commodore Farragut in his note to Mayor Monroe, of that city, says:

"I particularly demand that no person shall be molested, in person or property, for professing sentiments of loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag."

And now what reply did the rebel Mayor make to this? Did he excuse it, or deny it, or offer to palliate it? No. He actually tries to justify it. He replies:

"I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too powerfully that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors."

That Mayor deserves to be cowhided through every street in New Orleans by the women whom he sought to butcher in cold blood, because they insulted his Highness by cheering the Stars and Stripes. HATRAU, the Austrian woman-whipper, has found a rival in Mayor Monroe.

We suffer from the woes of civil war in our persons, our possessions, in public and private life, and in every department of society. But vast as is this "Illud of Wars," how utterly insignificant is it in comparison with the remembered sorrows which await our posterity unless this horrible rebellion be speedily brought to a close.

## Tories and Traitors.

The Tories of the Revolution fought on the side of British aristocracy against the armies of Washington, who battled for the establishment of popular government. They preferred to be the minions of George III, rather than the friends of liberty, and George Washington. And their just reward is eternal infamy, so black and deep that it can never be erased nor blotted out. We have traitors at the present day who are worthy descendants of the Tories. As the Tories fought against the establishment of a democratic government so the traitors are fighting for the overthrow of that same government. Both will be known and handed in history as enemies of the rights of man. It is a reproach to have a Tory ancestry, but who would not rather have the stoutest story of the Revolution for his ancestor than to be known hereafter as the son of a traitor? Reader, the day of reckoning is fast coming. It may soon be too late for repentance. Beware lest you bow down the heads of your innocent children with shame and sorrow.

## Important Arrests.

We learn that Capt. Detweiler's cavalry, stationed at Russellville, Kentucky, made a trip to Hopkinsville a few days ago and arrested Dr. Shackelford and one Jack Fisher, both K. G. C's, and two of the most violent and dangerous traitors in Southern Kentucky. They have been guilty of all kinds of insults and outrages on Union men.

## New Advertisements.

### THEATRE.

DUFFIELD & SONS, MANAGER.  
W. H. EVERETT, STAGE MANAGER.

Mr. C. MATTHEWS,  
IS NEW AND STARTLING FEATS OF DIABOLISM.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10,  
THE DRUNKARD!

OR THE FALLEN SAVED.

Characterized by Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. PERINE, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. SCANTLAND, and Mrs. BURNARD, who will sing "Home, sweet Home."

SONG, - - - - - Mr. DUFFIELD.  
FAVORITE DANCE, Miss CONSTANTINE.

Mr. C. MATTHEWS, in  
NEW FEATS OF MAGIC & VENTRILOQUISM!  
And will Amputate a Man's Nose.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.  
Dress Circle, 50 cents.  
Second Circle, 25 cents.  
Dress Box, 100 cents.  
Dress Seats, 50 cents.  
Dress Seats, 25 cents.  
Dress Seats, 10 cents.  
Dress Seats, 5 cents.  
Dress Seats, 2 cents.  
Dress Seats, 1 cent.

\$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Nashville, a negro man, about 15 or 16 years old; 5 feet high; knock-kneed; large feet; flat nose; scar on his forehead; had on when he left a brown heavy jacket coat; well spoken; polite; willing to do any kind of work; was last seen in the Academy yard in Nashville. The above Reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or any information as to his whereabouts.

JOHN BROWN,  
Former Landrick street and square,  
Nashville, May 10th, 1862.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON the 11th inst. a STEWARDESS, named ROSE, 6 years old, 10 hands high, a light bay in color, with a white blaze on her face, and a white star on her forehead. A liberal Reward will be given for the return of said horse to the subscriber.

GEN. E. DUNONT.

Committed to Jail.

OF Davidson County, Tenn., May 9th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is JOHN, and belongs to the late owner of Marshall County, Tenn., about 22 years old; height about 140 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; color, light brown; long hair; long nose; thin lips; eyes, light blue; ears, small; feet, small; hands, small; and pay charges, as the law directs.

Committed to Jail.

OF Davidson County, Tenn., May 10th, 1862, a negro man, who says his name is JOHN, and belongs to the late owner of Marshall County, Tenn., about 24 years old; height about 140 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; color, light brown; long hair; long nose; thin lips; eyes, light blue; ears, small; feet, small; hands, small; and pay charges, as the law directs.

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## RUNAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, on the 10th day of APRIL, 1862, a NEGRO MAN named TOMAS, about 20 years old; black; small nose above one of his eyes. Said boy is about 5 feet 6 inches high; weight about 140 pounds; heavy whiskers. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars if taken up out of the State and lodged in jail so that I can get him.

ROBERT CATO,  
Nashville, May 9th, 1862.

## MILLINERY.

Mrs. TYNES will be pleased to inform the Ladies of Nashville that she has just received a large lot of Goods, which she offers cheap for Cash, May 9th, 1862—44—AT SUMMER STREET.

## ARMY STORES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
Nashville, Tenn., May 9th, 1862.  
BUNS will be received at my office, until 2 o'clock, P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th, 1862, from first hands and sold to the Government of the United States, for

600 Barrels Extra Superfine Flour,  
To be delivered at the Commissary Store House, in Nashville, Tenn., on or before the 15th of May, 1862.  
Bids will be enclosed "Proposals for Flour" and directed to  
R. MAFFEELEY,  
Capt. and Com. Subs.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, about

400 Bushels of Rye,  
165 Barrels of Vinegar,  
may 9-10  
R. MAFFEELEY,  
Capt. and Com. Subs.

## PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,  
35 Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.,  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office on TUESDAY, 11th inst., for the delivery at the Lower Landing, on either of the Docks, for FIFTY CORDS PER WEEK OF GOOD, DRY HARD WOOD, or such additional quantity as may be required to the use of the Hospital and Laundries in the neighborhood.

Bids will on y be received from parties loyal to the United States.  
The government reserves the right to reject all the bids, if found exorbitant.  
JOHN M. HALL,  
Capt. and A. Q. M.

## WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF  
DRY GOODS

## AND NOTIONS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF  
Prints, Gingham, Lawns,  
Bareges, De Laines, Silks,  
Robes, Linens, Corsets,  
SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS,  
HOSIERY & GLOVES,

## ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,  
Which we offer to the trade at the lowest wholesale prices.

STADLER, HRO. & CO.,  
No. 2, Brady's Building, South Side Square.  
may 9-10

## Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, I will expose to public vendue, to the highest bidder, for Cash, on the premises of T. M. Brennan, at his Property on Front Street, on the 15th day of MAY, 1862, the following property, to wit: SEVERAL LOTS OF PINE LUMBER, amounting to two hundred and thirty-two cords less, lying on, as the property of said T. M. Brennan to satisfy a judgment in favor of Alexander Brennan & Co., rendered at the April Term, 1862, said Court. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Nashville, May 7, 1862. E. C. CLACKSON,  
may 7-10

## W. R. CORNELIUS,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,  
—DEALER IN—  
METALLIC CASES,  
13 CHURCH STREET,  
Nashville, Tenn.

## BLOCK TIN.

ANVILS, AXLES,  
Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron, assorted,  
Copper and Copper Bottoms,  
Galvanized Copper Wire,

## SALES, FLOWS and FLOW HANDLES, HUGGY

SHAPES, ROPS, BAGGING and TWINE,  
Just received per Hazard Dell, and for sale by  
W. R. LYN,  
41 Market Street.

## SNUFF.

MACABOY and FRENCH RAPEE-SNUFF,  
13, PUBLIC SQUARE,  
CRANE & WITHEY.

## RUDOLPH WURLITZER,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## No. 123 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

## TO AMBROTYPEISTS.

I HAVE JUST received a magnificent lot of new and fresh Ambrotype and Photograph materials, to be sold in lots at Nashville prices, expressed addressed to  
S. C. WELCH, Market street.